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Anti-Inflammatory mechanisms of the proteinase-activated receptor 2-inhibiting peptide in human synovial cells

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Abstract

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative joint disease which affects the entire joint structure, including the synovial membrane. Disease progression was shown to involve inflammatory changes mediated by proteinase-activated receptor (PAR)-2. Previous studies demonstrated that PAR-2 messenger (m)RNA and protein levels increased in OA synovial cells, suggesting that PAR-2 is a potential therapeutic target of the disease.

Methods: We designed a PAR-2-inhibiting peptide (PAR2-IP) by changing an isoleucine residue in the PAR-2-activating peptide (PAR2-AP), SLIGKV, to alanine, generating the SLAGKV peptide. We used it to test PAR-2-mediated inflammatory responses, including the expressions of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 and matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-1 and activation of nuclear factor (NF)- κ B in human synovial cells. As a control, expressions of COX-2 and MMP-1 were induced by trypsin at both the mRNA and protein levels.

Results: The PAR2-AP increased the expression of COX-2 more dramatically than that of MMP-1. When we treated cells with the designed PAR2-IP, the trypsin-induced COX-2 level was completely inhibited at a moderate concentration of the PAR2-IP. With further examination of trypsin-induced NF- κ B activation, we observed sufficient inhibitory effects of the PAR2-IP in synoviosarcoma cells and primary synovial cells from OA patients.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that the PAR2-IP inhibits trypsin-induced NF- κ B activation, resulting in a reduction in inflammatory COX-2 expression in synovial cells. Application of PAR2-IP is suggested as a potential therapeutic strategy for OA.

Background

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative joint disease in which degradation of the cartilage structure is found. A recent investigation demonstrated the significant involvement of inflammatory processes in OA pathogenesis [1]. Induction of inflammatory factors, such as interleukin (IL)-1 β , by hormone disruption and/or other factors was shown to contribute to the disease progression [2,3].

Studies on patients and a mouse model demonstrated a key role of proteinase-activated receptor (PAR)-2 in mediating arthritic inflammation [4-7]. PARs belong to the G-protein coupled receptor family that is activated by

serine protease-mediated cleavage of the N-terminus of the receptors [8,9]. Mounting evidence indicated that trypsin cleaves PAR-2 at R³⁴↓S³⁵LIGKV (in human) to expose a hexameric-tethered peptide that binds to conserved regions in the extracellular second loop of the receptor to initiate signaling [10]. The synthetic peptide (PAR2-AP) corresponding to the tethered ligand domain, SLIGKV, mimics the effects of trypsin in cell lines that naturally express PAR-2. Studies also showed that secreted proinflammatory cytokines up-regulate expression of PAR-2, stimulating more secretion of proinflammatory cytokines and metalloproteinases to enhance inflammatory responses [7,11,12]. When activated, PAR-2 is coupled to nuclear factor (NF)- κ B activation in cells [13].

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NF- κ B is a sequence-specific transcription factor that regulates expressions of numerous genes, including cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) [14,15]. NF- κ B is constitutively present in cells as a heterodimer, consisting of a p50 DNA-binding subunit and a p65 transactivating subunit. NF- κ B is normally found in the cytoplasm in an inactivated state by binding to an inhibitor, such as I κ B α . NF- κ B activation in response to proinflammatory stimuli involves phosphorylation of I κ B α , leading to its proteasomal degradation, which enables NF- κ B transcription factors to be translocated to the nucleus [16,17]. Optimal induction of NF- κ B target genes also requires phosphorylation of NF- κ B proteins, such as p65, in response to distinct stimuli [14].

COX-2 is the key enzyme regulating the production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), a central mediator of inflammation. In articular chondrocytes, proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 β and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α synergistically induce COX-2 [18]. Recently, the expression of COX-2 was shown to be induced by the activation of PAR-2 through bacterial infection, or the treatment of either trypsin or PAR2-AP, and mediated inflammation in some cell types [19,20]. Inhibition of COX-2 antagonized trypsin-induced PAR-2-dependent itching in an animal model [21].

MMPs mediate cartilage degradation by specifically cleaving matrix proteins [22]. Studies showed that IL-1 β also induces expressions of MMPs [23,24]. There is extensive evidence that among MMPs, MMP-1 (collagenase 1), MMP-3 (stromelysin 1), and MMP-13 (collagenase 3) are particularly involved in the OA process [25,26]. Recent study indicated that activation of PAR-2 with the activating peptide induced a significant up-regulation of MMP-1 in bone osteoblasts [27].

Our previous study showed that PAR-2 is expressed in OA synovial cells without stimulation [12]. Treatment with IL-1 β increased PAR-2 expression, which can be repressed by transforming growth factor (TGF)- β through multiple pathways in those cells. To further investigate how PAR-2 can be a potential therapeutic target of osteoarthritis (OA), we designed a PAR-2-inhibiting peptide (PAR2-IP) by replacing an isoleucine residue in the PAR2-AP with alanine, generating the SLAGKV peptide. When synovial cells were treated with the PAR2-IP, trypsin-induced NF- κ B activation was inhibited, and the COX-2 level was reduced. Herein, we tested an effective PAR-2-inhibiting peptide, in the hopes of providing a potential therapeutic strategy for OA.

Methods

Cell culture

Human synovial cells and chondrocytes were isolated from patients undergoing joint replacement surgery [3,12]. Tissues were cut into pieces (2~3 mm³). Chondrocytes

and synovial cells were released from articular tissues by sequential incubation with 0.1% hyaluronidase (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo, USA) for 15 min, 0.5% proteinase for 30 min, and 0.2% collagenase (Sigma) for 12 h at 37°C in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA). After isolation, chondrocytes and synovial cells were individually resuspended in DMEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), a 1% penicillin-streptomycin solution, a 1% amphotericin B solution, and 1% L-glutamine, and then incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂. The media were changed every 3~4 days.

A human synoviosarcoma fibroblast-like synovium cell line, SW982, was cultured in 60-mm diameter dishes in Leibovitz's L-15 medium containing 15% FBS, a 1% penicillin-streptomycin solution, a 1% amphotericin B solution, and 1% L-glutamine at 37°C without CO₂. The medium was replaced every 1~2 days.

Cell treatments

When cells reached 80% confluence, they were treated with various concentrations of stimulants for a certain time period in serum-free medium for the dose-dependent analysis, or they were treated with a specific concentration of stimulants for various time periods for the time-course analysis. Trypsin was purchased from Gibco. IL-1 β was from R&D Systems, Inc. PAR2-AP and PAR2-IP were from Genemed Synthesis, Inc. PAR2-IP was designed by replacing the isoleucine residue in PAR2-AP (SLIGKV) with alanine, generating the SLAGKV peptide.

RNA extraction and polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

To evaluate the messenger (m)RNA levels of COX-2 and MMP-1, total RNA was extracted from SW982 cells using the Trizol reagent (Invitrogen). Reverse transcription was performed using the oligo dT₁₈ primer and MMLV-derived reverse transcriptase as described elsewhere [12].

PCR primers for amplification of specific complementary (c)DNAs were synthesized according to the following oligonucleotide sequences: COX-2 sense, 5'-AAACCTCAGCTCAGGACTGC-3' and antisense, 5'-GGCAC-TAGCCTCTTTGCATC-3'; MMP-1 sense, 5'-GTCAGGG GAGATCATCGG-3' and antisense, 5'-GCCCAGTACT-TATTCCT-3'; and GAPDH sense, 5'-CAAGGCTGAGA ACGGGAAGC-3' and antisense, 5'-AGGGGGCAGAGATGATGACC-3'. The PCR was carried out with 2 μ l of template cDNA and 23 μ l of PCR buffer containing each primer (0.2 μ M), dNTP (2.5 mM), and Taq DNA polymerase (1.25 units) (Takara Bio Inc, Japan). In each PCR, 30 cycles of 30 s at 94°C, 30 s at a primer-specific annealing temperature, and 30 s at 72°C were performed in a Creacon Technology PCR System (Southern Africa). The RNA level of GAPDH was determined in every sample as an internal control. After amplification, the products were

visualized by electrophoresis on a 2% agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide, and illuminated with a UV lamp.

Cell lysate preparation

Whole-cell lysates were obtained from SW982 and primary synovial cells. Cells were washed with PBS, and then lysed in 50 μ l of golden lysis buffer containing 20 mM Tris/HCl (pH 7.9), 137 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 10 mM NaF, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 0.1 mM β -glycerophosphate, 2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 0.8 nM aprotinin, 10 nM leupeptin, and 5 mM dithiothreitol. Protein concentrations were determined using a Bio-rad assay.

Western blotting

Equal amounts of whole-cell lysates were analyzed on 10% sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF)-nylon membranes. The membranes were blocked with TBST containing 3% bovine serum albumin (BSA) at room temperature for 1 h, and then incubated with primary antibodies against COX-2 (Millipore) at 1:500, MMP-1 (Chemicon, Inc) at 1:1000, I κ B α (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at 1:1000, phosphorylated (p)-p65 (Cell signaling technology) at 1:1000, and GAPDH (Zymed) at 1:1000 in TBST overnight at 4°C. After being washed with TBST three times, the membranes were incubated with secondary antibodies at 1:10,000 in TBST at room temperature for 1 h. After another three washes, membranes were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (GE Healthcare).

Statistical analysis

Densities of bands on the gels were quantified by Image J (NIH, USA). Results were normalized to the amount of GAPDH. The mean and standard deviation were used to evaluate COX-2 and MMP-1 expression levels. Student's *t*-test was used for the comparison. The effects of stimulation by trypsin, cytokines, and PAR2-AP on COX-2 and MMP-1 expression levels were analyzed as changes relative to an unstimulated baseline. These analyses were performed individually at least three times. Statistical significance was set to $p < 0.05$.

Results

Trypsin induced COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions

Trypsin cleaves PAR-2 and activates inflammatory responses, but it is not clear how COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions are involved in this process in OA patient's cartilage. Therefore, we analyzed trypsin-induced COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions in human primary chondrocytes and synovial cells isolated from patients undergoing joint replacement surgery. Trypsin at 30 nM was

able to increase COX-2 and MMP-1 protein levels within 3 h in both cell types; however, the effect was more obvious in synovial cells (Figure 1A, B). This is consistent with higher PAR-2 expression in synovial cells than in chondrocytes reported by a previous study [12]. A further experiment using different concentrations of trypsin demonstrated its dose-dependent effect

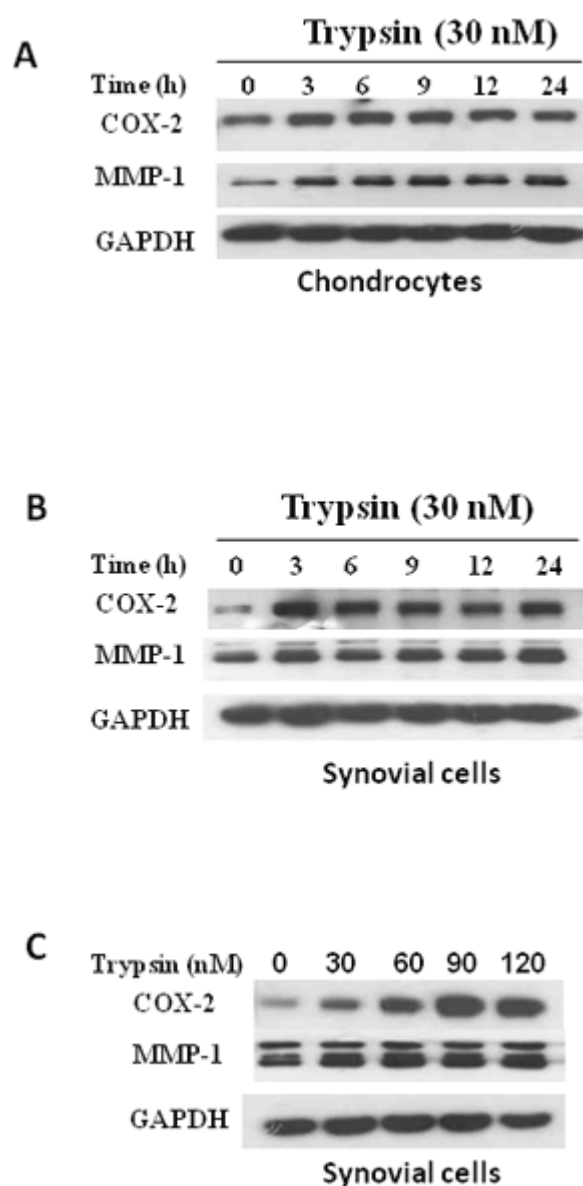


Figure 1 Induction of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) expression by trypsin in human primary cells. Human primary cells were cultured as described in Materials and Methods. COX-2 and MMP-1 expression levels after trypsin treatment were analyzed by western blotting. Chondrocytes (A) and synovial cells (B) were treated with 30 nM trypsin in serum-free DMEM for different time periods as indicated. (C) Primary synovial cells were treated with various concentrations of trypsin for 8 hours.

on COX-2 protein levels in primary synovial cells (Figure 1C).

We then used the human synoviosarcoma SW982 cell line as a model to examine trypsin-induced COX-2 and MMP1 expressions. Similarly we observed an increased COX-2 protein level by 30 nM trypsin within 3 h of incubation in this cell line (Figure 2A). We found that both the mRNA (Figure 2B) and protein (Figure 2C) levels of COX-2 and MMP-1 increased with trypsin treatment, suggesting that trypsin indeed induced the expressions of these two proteins. Dose-dependent effects of trypsin also suggested a close relationship between the trypsin substrate, PAR-2, and the inflammatory genes, *COX-2* and *MMP-1*.

PAR2-AP stimulated COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions in synovial cells

In chondrocytes, PAR-2 activation by the activating peptide (PAR2-AP), SLIGKV, significantly induced COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions [4]. To test whether the PAR2-AP produces the same effect in synovial cells, we treated SW982 cells with this PAR2-AP at different concentrations for 24 h, and then analyzed COX-2 and MMP-1 protein levels. As a control, IL-1 β , which was shown to upregulate PAR-2 expression, increased both COX-2 and MMP-1 levels in cells, suggesting a close correlation between PAR-2 and these two inflammatory proteins (Figure 3A). The PAR2-AP at ≥ 50 μ M significantly increased the COX-2 level, but had less effect on MMP-1.

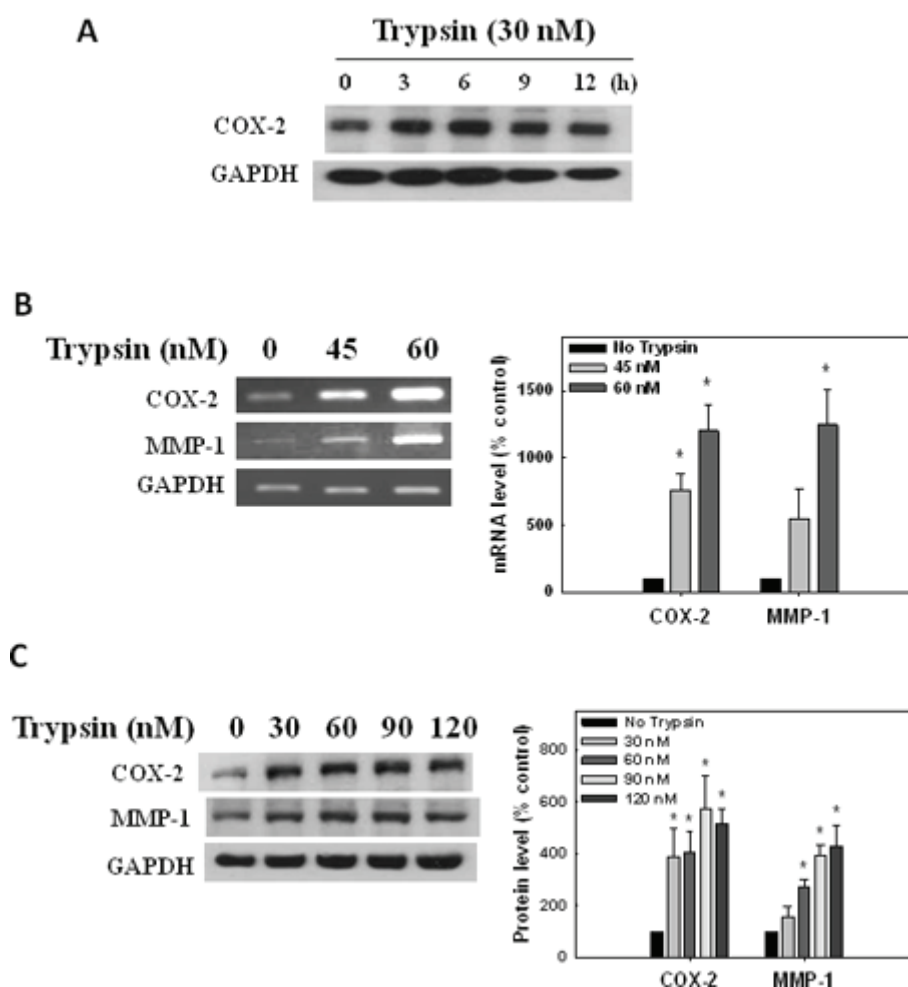
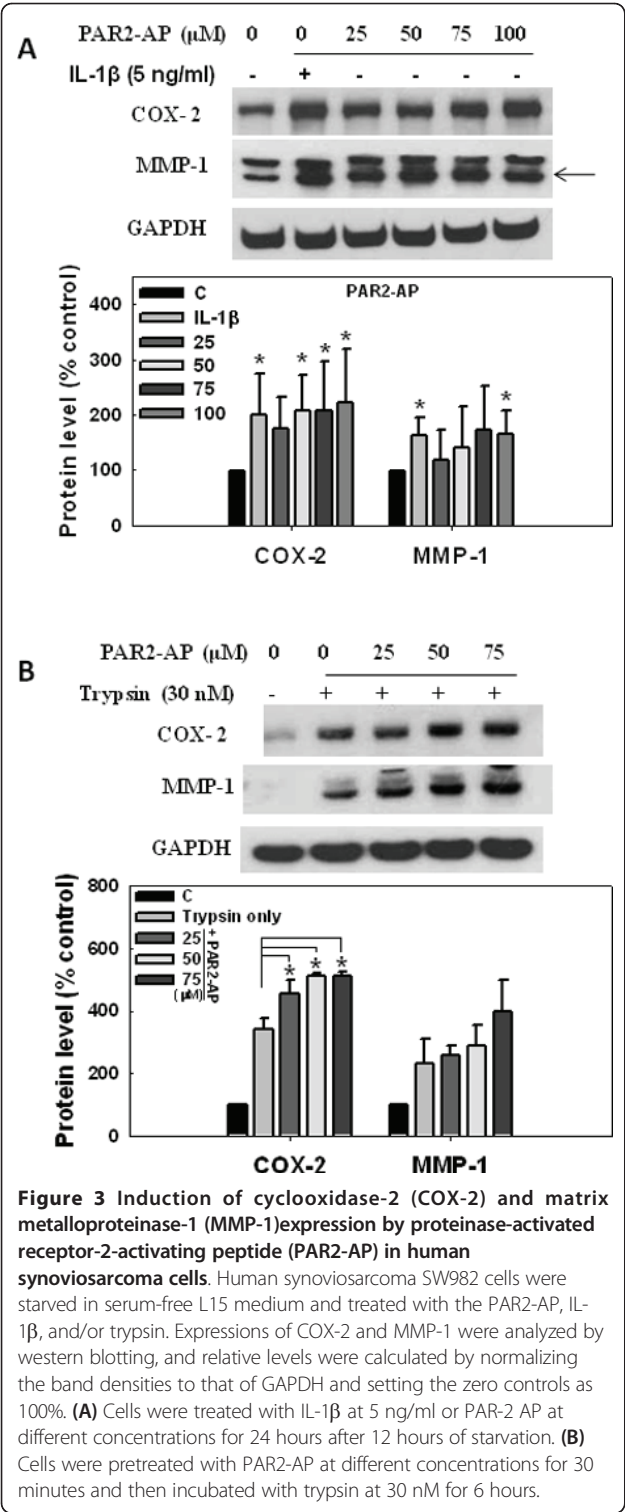


Figure 2 Induction of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) expression by trypsin in human synoviosarcoma cells. Human synoviosarcoma SW982 cells were treated with trypsin in serum-free L15 medium. COX-2, MMP-1 and GAPDH expressions were assayed by western blotting and RT-PCR. Relative COX-2 and MMP-1 levels were calculated by normalizing the band densities to that of GAPDH and setting the zero controls as 100%. **(A)** Cells were treated with 30 nM trypsin for different time periods. COX-2 and GAPDH proteins were assayed by western blotting. **(B)** After trypsin treatment for 8 hours, COX-2, MMP-1 and GAPDH mRNAs in the cells were analyzed by RT-PCR and agarose gel electrophoresis, and then quantified. **(C)** After trypsin treatment for 8 hours, COX-2, MMP-1 and GAPDH protein levels in the cells were analyzed and quantified.

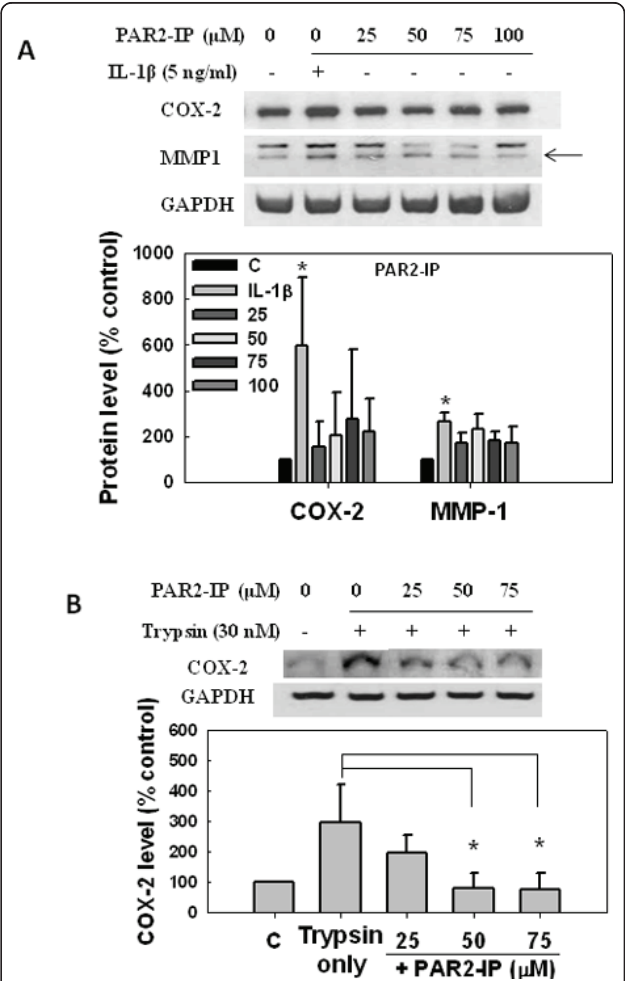


The addition of trypsin to the cells, pretreated with the PAR2-AP, further enhanced the COX-2 level (Figure 3B). These results indicate that PAR-2 activation by PAR2-AP and trypsin leads to COX-2 expression, and PAR2-AP and trypsin had additive effects on this reaction. To our

surprise, COX-2 may be more important than MMP-1 in PAR-2-mediated responses in synovial cells.

The PAR2-IP inhibited trypsin-induced COX-2 expression
Effects of the PAR2-IP, SLAGKV, on COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions were also evaluated in SW982 synoviosarcoma cells. When treated with the PAR2-IP, cell responses were similar to those with the PAR-AP, but they seemed reduced with PAR2-IP treatment (Figures 3A, 4A).

Since our experiments showed that trypsin induced COX-2 expression (Figures 1, 2), and PAR2-AP pretreatment further increased its level in cells (Figure 3), we



examined the effects of the PAR2-IP on changes in trypsin-induced COX-2 expression. It is plausible that the induction was reduced by the additional PAR2-IP in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4B). The result suggests that the designated PAR2-IP inhibits trypsin-induced COX-2-dependent inflammatory responses in synovial cells.

The PAR2-IP inhibited trypsin-induced NF-κB activation

It was shown that activated PAR-2 is coupled to NF-κB activation in cells [13], and NF-κB is involved in COX-2 transcriptional activation [14]. We then tested whether the PAR2-IP interferes with NF-κB activation. In control experiments using primary and SW982 synovial cells, treatment with 60 nM trypsin resulted in marked phosphorylation of p65, an activated form of NF-κB, and

degradation of IκBα, an inhibitor of NF-κB (Figure 5A). When cells were treated with PAR2-IP alone, phosphorylated p65 levels also increased, a phenomenon that is consistent with the idea that PAR2-IP alone may mimic PAR2-AP on PAR-2 signaling, as seen in Figure 4A. After pretreatment of cells with the PAR2-IP at 75 μM, the trypsin-induced phosphorylation of p65 was inhibited in both cell types (Figure 5B). These results suggest that the PAR2-IP inhibited trypsin-induced activation of NF-κB, which regulates COX-2 expression and inflammatory responses in human synovial cells.

Discussion

Previous studies showed that PAR2 activation results in proinflammatory effects including vasodilatation, edema,

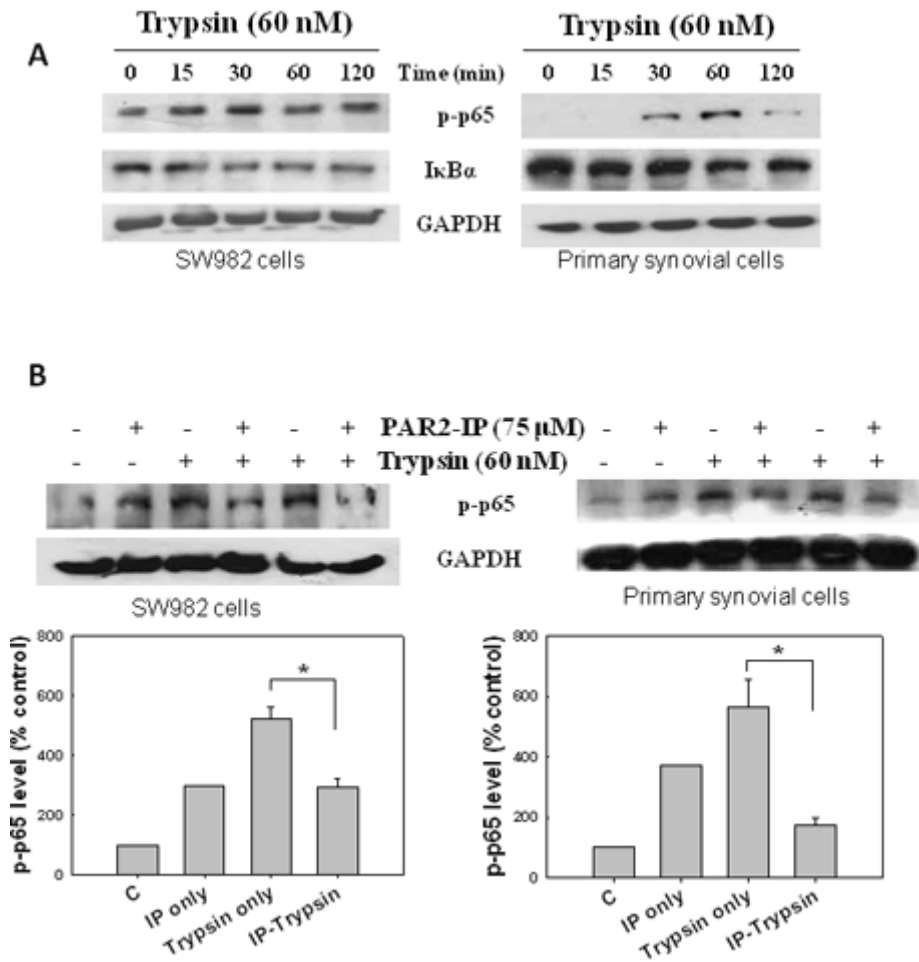


Figure 5 Inhibition of trypsin-induced nuclear factor (NF)-κB activation by proteinase-activated receptor-2-inhibiting peptide (PAR2-IP) in synovial cells. Human primary synovial cells or synoviosarcoma SW982 cells were treated with trypsin and/or PAR2-IP, and the levels of phospho-p65 (p-p65), an activated NF-κB, and/or IκBα, an NF-κB inhibitor, were analyzed by western blotting. **(A)** Cells were incubated in serum-free DMEM medium (for primary cells) or L15 medium (for SW982 cells), and then treated with 60 nM trypsin for 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes. **(B)** Cells were treated with 75 μM PAR2-IP or 60 nM trypsin alone for 30 minutes, or in combination with adding PAR2-IP first for 30 minutes and then trypsin for another 30 minutes. The relative levels of p-p65 were calculated by normalizing the band densities to that of GAPDH and setting the controls as 100%.

reflux esophagitis, and leukocyte-endothelial interactions [5,28-31]. It was also suggested that luminal proteases activate PAR-2 in the mouse colon to induce inflammation [31]. Following PAR-2 activation, the inflammatory markers, COX-2 and MMP-1, were upregulated in chondrocytes [4]. Our earlier study showed higher expression levels of PAR-2 in human primary synovial cells than in chondrocytes [12]. However, the role of PAR-2 in synovial cells has not been well investigated. Therefore in the present study, we investigated the effects of PAR-2 activation and inhibition of COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions in primary OA synovial cells as well as in model cells, which suggested anti-inflammatory mechanisms of the PAR2-IP.

Trypsin is well recognized as an activator of PAR2. Importantly, trypsin was able to mimic carrageenan/kaolin (C/K)-induced joint swelling, an effect that was abrogated by inhibitors of this proteolytic enzyme [32]. Although there could be a concern of trypsin-induced cell death, similar conditions were used in other studies [13,33]. no sign of increased protein degradation in cells treated with trypsin, and the level of the marker protein, GAPDH, was consistent after trypsin treatment in our experiments. Our study demonstrated that the trypsin-PAR-2 interaction induced COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions in both OA chondrocytes and synovial cells; however, the effect on COX-2 was more obvious than MMP-1 in synovial cells (Figure 1). In primary synovial cells, trypsin induced both COX-2 and MMP-1 protein productions; however, trypsin tended to induce more COX-2 than MMP-1. Likewise this phenomenon was also seen in PAR2-AP-induced COX-2 and MMP-1 expressions (Figure 3). These results suggest that regulation of PAR-2 activity may differ between synovial cells and chondrocytes.

To design the inhibiting peptide, PAR2-IP, we change the isoleucine residue in the PAR2-AP to alanine, generating the SLAGKV peptide. With one residue modification, this peptide has similar effects on PAR-2 signaling; however, it inhibited trypsin-induced COX-2 expression in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4B). The effect of trypsin was entirely eliminated by PAR2-IP at a moderate concentration (50 μ M), suggesting a specific interaction between PAR2-IP and trypsin. Similar phenomena were also seen in trypsin-induced NF- κ B activation (Figure 5B). It is known that the sequence of PAR2-AP is identical to trypsin-digested N-terminal PAR-2, and they bind to the same region of PAR2 [10,34]. In other words, PAR2-AP is able to bind trypsin, however, without interference on its activity. Indeed, PAR2-AP and trypsin had additive effects to promote COX-2 expression in the cells (Figure 3B). In the contrary, PAR2-IP may bind to trypsin with high affinity, and consequently inhibits its digesting activity.

Recent studies have demonstrated that trypsin- and PAR2-AP-activated PAR-2 induces inflammatory

responses through p65 NF- κ B pathway in many cell types. Electrophoretic mobility shift assays, reporter gene assays, and morphological transduction studies revealed PAR-2-induced activation and translocation of NF- κ B in human keratinocytes [13,35]. PAR-2 agonists also activated p65-NF- κ B in endothelial and epithelial cells [36,37]. Similarly we found that trypsin activated NF- κ B in human synovial cells (Figure 5A). Furthermore our data demonstrated inhibitory effect of PAR2-IP on trypsin-induced activation of NF- κ B, and down-regulation of inflammatory COX-2 expression in human synoviosarcoma and primary OA synovial cells.

It was shown that activation of PAR-2 results in proinflammatory reactions via the production of cytokines, such as IL-6, IL-8, and prostaglandin [38,39]. It was also reported that PAR-2 activation induces production of IL-1 β and Inter-Cellular Adhesion Molecule (ICAM)-1 by lung epithelial and umbilical vein endothelial cells [40]. Those reports suggested that PAR-2 activation may be associated with local increases in serine proteases that induce cytokine-related inflammation. Although further studies may be required to discover detailed mechanisms, application of PAR2-IP is suggested as a potential therapeutic strategy for OA.

Conclusions

Our findings suggest that this PAR2-IP inhibits trypsin-induced PAR-2 activation, and represses NF- κ B activity, resulting in a reduction in inflammatory COX-2 levels in synovial cells. This is a novel finding that a PAR2-IP can repress NF- κ B activation and COX-2 expression. Herein we demonstrated a potential application of a PAR-2 inhibitory strategy that may slow down the OA disease progression and reduce patient symptoms.

Abbreviations

OA: osteoarthritis; PAR: proteinase-activated receptor; PAR2-AP: PAR-2-activating peptide; PAR2-IP: PAR-2-inhibiting peptide; COX: cyclooxygenase; NF: nuclear factor; IKK: I κ B kinase; MMP: matrix metalloproteinase; IL: interleukin; TNF: tumor necrosis factor; TGF: transforming growth factor.

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Authors' contributions

TLC and CHC conceived of the study and designed research. YFL, CWC and CHC analyzed data. SYC and MTS performed research. TKL and CHQ helped

coordinate the study. YFL and CHC wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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